

HISPANIC/LATINOS AND TOBACCO IN WASHINGTON

WHAT NATIONAL DATA ARE SAYING...

- According to most recent national data in 2004, about 14% of Hispanic/Latinos are current smokers – lower than the national average.
- Smoking is responsible for 87% of the lung cancer deaths in the United States. Overall, lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths among Hispanics.
- Lung cancer deaths are about three times higher for Hispanic men than for Hispanic women.
- Tobacco companies have placed advertising in many Hispanic publications. They also contribute to cultural Hispanic events & provide support to the Hispanic art community.

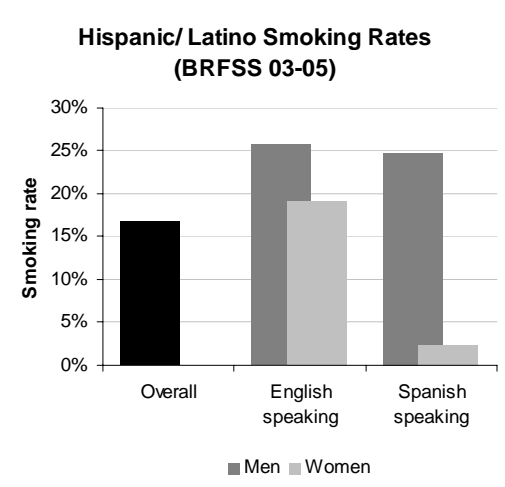
WHAT WASHINGTON DATA ARE SAYING ABOUT ADULTS

Smoking and quitting data in Washington say...

- Overall smoking rate is about 17%; similar to the state rate of 18%
- Lower smoking rate is driven by smoking rates of less than 3% among Spanish-speaking Latinas
- Hispanic/Latino smokers are 2 times more likely to be occasional smokers.
- More than 60% of smokers have tried to quit in the past year
- More than 70% of tobacco users would like to quit

Compared* to the rest of Washington, Hispanic Latino smokers are...

- Equally likely to be advised to quit by a health care provider – Half as likely if Spanish speaking
- Equally as likely to be offered or referred to help by their health care provider – although maybe less likely among Spanish speaking Latinos
- Equally as likely to know about the Quitline
- More likely to have/know about healthcare benefits that cover cessation – Half as likely among Spanish speaking Latinos



Secondhand smoke data in Washington say...

- At work, exposure to secondhand smoke is about 11%; this is higher than the overall state rate of about 8% – higher only among English speaking Latinos
- At home, exposure to secondhand smoke is about 8%; this is lower than the overall state rate of about 13%. – Lower home exposure is due to Spanish speaking Latinos

Compared* to the rest of Washington, Hispanic Latinos are...

- More likely to agree that secondhand smoke is very harmful
- Twice as likely to agree that there should be laws protecting non-smokers from secondhand smoke
- Twice as likely to believe that ALL children should be protected from secondhand smoke
- Twice as likely to believe there should be outdoor secondhand smoke laws that protect children

*Taking into account differences in education and age – NOTE: Differences reflected as “not significantly different” mean no statistical difference was detected.

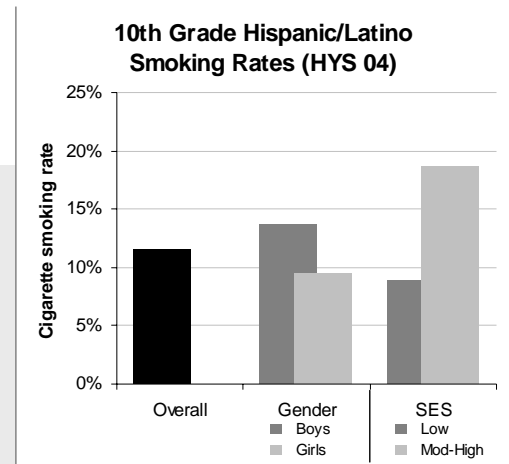
WHAT WASHINGTON DATA ARE SAYING ABOUT YOUTH

Smoking and susceptibility data among 10th graders say...

- Overall smoking rate for 10th graders is about 12%
- Smoking rates are not different between boys and girls
- 10th graders with medium or high socio-economic status are twice as likely to smoke compared to those with low socio-economic status (SES)
- About 41% are susceptible to tobacco use – meaning they have not made a firm commitment not to smoke

Compared to the rest of Washington, Hispanic Latino 10th graders are...

- Just as likely to smoke cigarettes, cigars, bidis and use smokeless tobacco
- Twice as likely to smoke tobacco from a pipe and cloves
- More likely to be susceptible to tobacco use
- Less likely to live with someone who smokes
- Half as likely to smoke 10 or more cigarettes per day (among current smokers)



Attitudes about smoking from data among 10th graders say...

- About 69% think smoking a few cigarettes a day is very harmful
- About 72% think smoking a pack or more of cigarettes a day is very risky
- About 56% think smoking is very wrong for young people
- About 29% think it's very hard to get cigarettes
- About 2 out of 3 have had discussions with parents about the dangers of tobacco
- About 74% received information about the dangers of tobacco in school in the past year

Secondhand smoke data among 10th graders say...

- About 42% of non-smokers have been exposed to secondhand smoke in a room or a car in the past week
- About 60% think that secondhand smoke is very harmful

Compared to the rest of WA, Hispanic Latino 10th graders are...

- Less likely to believe smoking a few cigarettes per day is very harmful
- Just as likely to believe smoking is very wrong for young people
- Just as likely to believe cigarettes are very hard to get
- Just as likely to receive information in classes about the dangers of tobacco
- Just as likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in a room or car
- Less likely to believe secondhand smoke is very harmful

CONCLUSIONS

- Tobacco prevention and control continues to be an important public health intervention among Hispanic/Latinos despite lower rates of tobacco use than the state.
- Continued attention must be given to specific subgroups within this diverse community.